



Georgia

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Main achievements

- In summer of 2013 Georgia became EUFMD member country
- RBSP has been elaborated and started to implement
- Georgia reached FMD PCP stage 2 in 2015
- Legislation regarding FMD has been recently updated in harmony with COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2003/85/EC





FMD outbreaks in 2014-2016

- Last outbreak in 2002 (Samtskhe-Javakheti Region)
- No FMD clinical cases in previous years
- Active surveillance countrywide
- NSP and SP Seromonitoring





Active and Passive Surveillance in 2014-2016

- **NSP-Ab** - Estimation of level of FMDV circulation in different high risk hotspot areas and in the rest of the country (as background)
- **SP-Ab** - Assess the effectiveness of the vaccination campaign and estimate sero-conversion in vaccinated LR and SR populations.

#	Risk hotspots	Large Ruminants		Small Ruminants	
		Expected Prevalence	Sample sizes at 4% error	Expected Prevalence	Sample sizes at 4% error
1	S.Javakheti, K.Kartli, Kakheti Regions (high risk area)	10%	217	10%	217
2	Villages with live animal markets (in high risk areas)	15%	307	15%	307
3	Villages with live animal markets (outside high risk areas)	10%	217	10%	217
4	Villages through which lead seasonal migration routes	10%	217	15%	307
5	Uncontrolled territories with animal movements	10%	217	10%	217
6	Border villages in with Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan	5%	115	20%	385
7	Other areas (background)	5%	115	10%	217
	Total sample sizes		1405		1867



Active and Passive Surveillance in 2014-2016

- Guidelines for field veterinarians and laboratory staff with all necessary paper forms has been elaborated
- Field and Laboratory information was entered in Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System (EIDSS)



Serosurvey design

Guidelines for the sampling in serosurveys (SFP-As and SP-As)

Objectives
To assess the level of SFP-As and SP-As antibodies in the population.

Sampling objectives for the SFP-As and SP-As surveys

- The survey design and sampling strategies were agreed during the expert WHO/FAO consultation in May 2015 in Tbilisi.
- There will be a survey in 2015 and 2016 in villages in Georgia (see Table 1).
- The village sample frame will be selected from all villages in Georgia with appropriate animal husbandry (see methodology).

Methodology

- Single serosurveys will be used to estimate the level of SFP-As antibodies in the field of the country and in the field of the region. This approach allows comparison and provides information of SFP-As levels in the different sub-regions and is also enhanced by monitoring of SFP-As in the population of the country.
- The sampling will be carried out during several activities: (i) monitoring of SFP-As in the field of the country; (ii) monitoring of SFP-As in the field of the region; (iii) monitoring of SFP-As in the field of the district; (iv) monitoring of SFP-As in the field of the village.

Serosurvey Guideline

FMD sero-monitoring forms
Non-structural proteins (NSP)

Sampling Strategy

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#	Animal species	Sampling unit (village)	NSP	NSP	NSP	NSP	NSP
1	Cattle	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	Sheep	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	Goats	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	Pigs	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	Wild birds	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	Wild mammals	100	100	100	100	100	100

Paper forms



Active and Passive Surveillance in 2014-2016

TransCaucasus Technical Workshop on National Foot-and-Mouth disease (FMD) Sero-surveys Design and Analysis

(Component 2.1 West Eurasia: Turkey, Georgia and neighbors)
Georgia, Tbilisi – 24-27 of November 2015

Participants:

Azerbaijan:

Armenia:

Georgia:

EuFMD: Carsten Potzsch, Gunel Ismayilova

General Topics:

National Serosurvey campaigns 2016

Clinical surveillance campaigns 2016





Component 1: FMD control plan

FMD vaccination

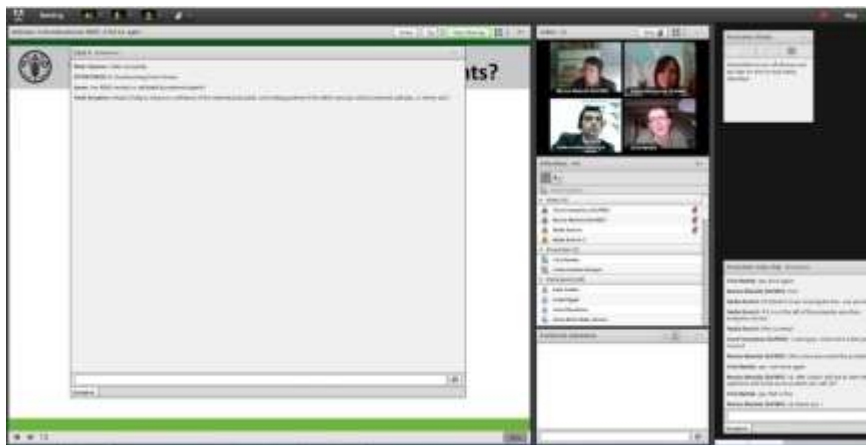
- Vaccination is implemented with 3 valent (A, O, Asia1) 6PD50 vaccine with full compliance of EUFMD recommendation
- Vaccination is aiming whole population of LR&SR twice per year



Component 1: FMD control plan

Plans related to FMD surveillance

- RBSP elaborated (GEO & ENG)
- Approved by NFA leadership
- Implementation started in 2015
- Same structure used for rabies strategy
- Webinar for Georgian RBSP in May 2016





Component 1: FMD control plan

Cross-border activities

- Cross regional communication for disease control has been established
- Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine
- Regional meetings and calls is supported by DTRA (USA)



Component 1: FMD control plan

Movement controls, biosecurity, awareness campaigns

- Biosafety points along the animal migration roads (3 finished out of 8)
 - Disease monitoring
 - Animal ear-tagging
 - Spraying/dipping
 - Delivery of booklets





Component 2: Activities to strengthen the veterinary services

Head of the Agency

Deputy Head (CVO)

Veterinary
Department

Regional offices

District
representatives

Freelancers

X 12

X 65

35 Central state veterinarian



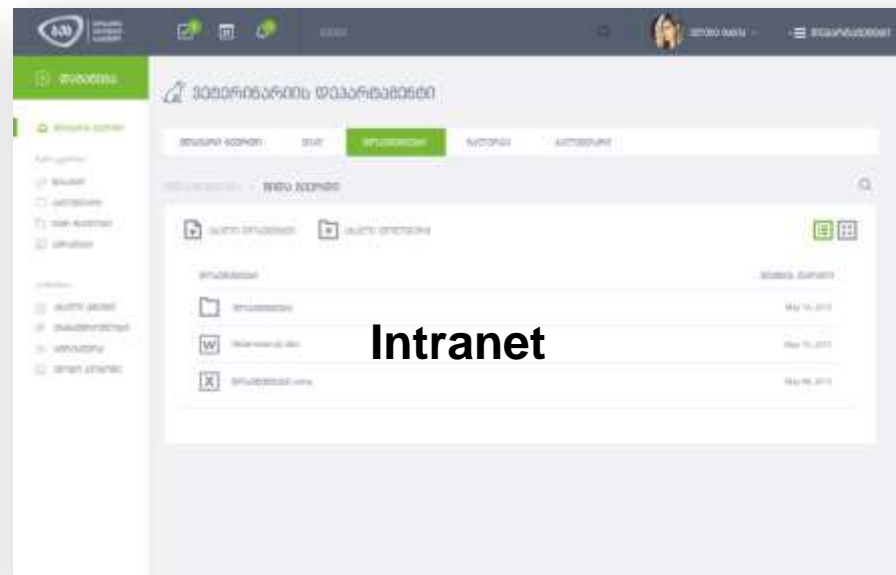
160 State veterinarian

650 Freelancer



Component 2: Activities to strengthen the veterinary services

Electronic systems used for animal health surveillance and quality control of veterinary service





Component 3: Synergies to control other TADs

FMD

Rabies

Anthrax

Brucellosis

Tuberculosis

Avian Influenza

Sheep and Goat Pox

Lumpy Skin Disease

African Swine Fever

Paste des Petits Ruminants

Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever

Active Surveillance Projects

State Budget for epizootics – 11,600,000 Gel (4,500,000 euro)



Ongoing projects and budget for FMD control

FMD

- State budget is constantly allocated for FMD activities
 - 35-40 % of total budget
- Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System
- Animal Identification and Registration



LR ID



Since 2012

SR ID



Since 2015



Ongoing projects and budget for FMD control

- Establishment of PCP stage 3 in defined zone in Georgia
 - Major goal: Aims to detect any cases of the disease in the “low risk zone”, or to provide documentary evidence of the absence of clinical cases of the disease in the zone at the given stage.
 - Strategic objective: Enter PCP Stage 3 for 2018 for this zone
 - full implementation of the RBSP - serosurvey & clinical surveillance



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Gaps and request for support

- Lack of financial and human resources
- New diseases outbreaks in region (LSD, SGP, PPR)
- Outbreak of PPR in Georgia - took all human/time resources
- FMD new strain introduction in region
 - Stopped procurement of FMD vaccines
 - Postponed vaccination scheme of 2016
 - Increased risks FMD introduction
- **Lack of finances on NSP/SP diagnostics**
 - Especially for defined “low risk” zone

Acknowledgments

OIE

FAO

EU-FMD team

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Andriy Rozstalnyy

Carsten Potzsch

Gunel Ismaylova



PCP-FMD expected stage progression until 2025

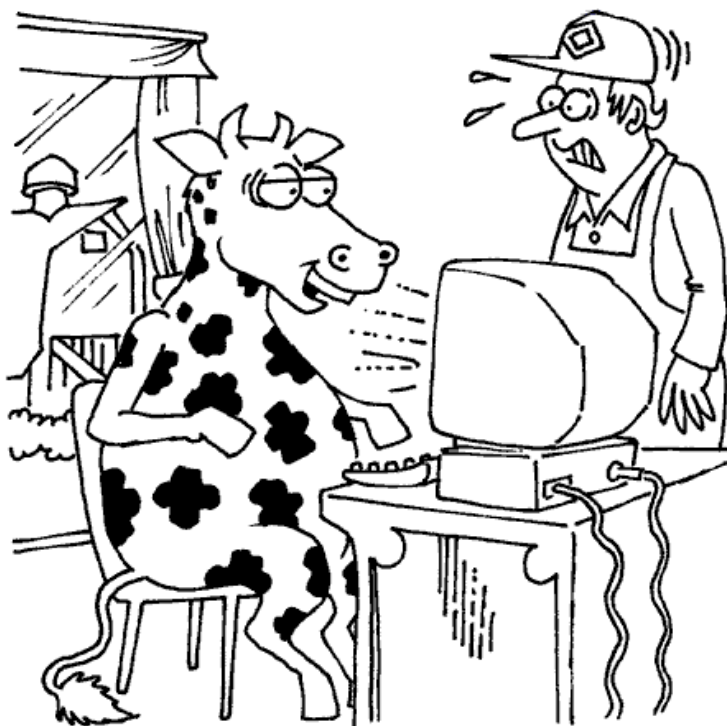
Georgia	2014	2015	2018*	2020	2024
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1	2	3	4	5
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* For 2018 PCP Stage 3 is aimed to be achieved for “Low Risk Zone”



Thank you for your attention



Hey, you are late on RBSP tactic 2.1.4. Moo...